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Subject: PFAS Summit - Presentation Materials
Attachments: PFAS Leadership Summit dunn talking points.docx; pfas summit Identifying PFAS in Community - ADunn.pptx

Slides are attached, as are revised talking points. I have also pasted the talking points in this email below. Hard copies will also be in the binder.

PFAS Leadership Summit
Identifying PFAS in Your Community Panel

May 22, 2018

Slide 1

- Region 1 and our state partners are addressing PFAS contamination across New England. This map shows our NPL sites where PFAS investigations are ongoing and several areas across New England that our states are working on. The map seems to change almost daily as PFAS is discovered at new locations.
- Dozens of public water supply wells and hundreds of private residential wells have been impacted with PFAS contamination in New England.
- Both EPA and the states are working to protect human health and ensure communities have clean drinking water.
- Sites across New England have been identified in numerous ways including:
 - UCMR detections followed by work to identify sources (5 UCMR detections >HA in R1).
 - Identification of NPL/state waste sites where PFAS could be present based on site history.
 - Adaptation of Region-1 GIS based mapping tool
 - State responses on industries known to use PFAS.
 - State efforts with firefighting communities (e.g. state fire marshals), industry sectors, vulnerable drinking water supplies (e.g., schools)
- Region 1 is providing technical assistance (e.g., analytical, sampling, mapping tool) to our state partners. In addition, we are actively promoting communication and information sharing with our states (e.g., EPA/NE States Working Group, ORD coordination).

- And as everyone gathered here knows, we face significant challenges and unanswered questions in our ongoing efforts on PFAS.

Slide 2

- Across New England, we have seen that there are numerous sources of PFAS contamination.
- Sources include firefighting and training, manufacturing facilities, landfills and more.
- Drinking water sources in proximity to potential sources are vulnerable and need to be monitored.
- In instances where drinking water is impacted, it is incumbent on all of us to help find solutions and ensure that communities have access to clean drinking water.
- At the former Pease Air Force Base in NH we are doing just that.
 - Significant cleanup is complete or underway at this NPL site.
 - Redevelopment of this former Air Force base has been phenomenally successful.
 - Over 9,000 people currently work at what is now known as the Pease International Tradeport. There are two child daycare centers at the Tradeport.
 - In 2014, PFAS was identified in drinking water. Relying on the provisional HAs, EPA issued an Administrative Order under the Safe Drinking Water Act to enforce and oversee Air Force cleanup actions to prevent further releases and to protect the health of people using groundwater as a drinking water source at the former base.
 - Two public water supply wells are currently being treated to remove PFAS.
 - EPA and NHDES continue to oversee Air Force construction of groundwater extraction and treatment systems to protect the water supplies and restore the aquifer.
 - Efforts are also underway to investigate PFAS across the site, including other media (surface water, sediment, etc.)

Slide 3

- Members of a community group formed after the discovery of the contaminated drinking water at Pease have become a major voice in the PFAS conversation.
- This group, Testing for Pease, has successfully advocated for biomonitoring of the Pease community, and has pushed for legislative action at the state and federal level including the inclusion of funding in the DOD budget to perform a national, multi-site study of PFAS exposure at DOD sites.
- I recently met with Andrea Amico of the Testing for Pease group as well as members of a coalition of communities impacted by PFAS.

- We agreed that given the challenges we face in addressing PFAS, we must work together to address PFAS contamination and effectively communicate the challenges we face.
- I am pleased that the first community engagement effort to follow this Summit will be held in Region 1. The coalition of community groups are helping to plan this event with us. **(Assume this will already have been announced or cleared to announce.)**

Closing/Recommendations

- In closing, based on ongoing discussions with my staff, our state partners and community advocates we recommend that we all must work as quickly as possible to address the following challenges:
 - Toxicity: Further our understanding on toxicity of PFAS compounds – two of our New England states are summing PFAS other than PFOA/PFOS (PFHpA, PFHxS, PFNA) and comparing to 70 ppt; others have developed PFOA/PFOS benchmarks considering different exposures and endpoints.
Toxicity information on additional PFAS compounds, and information on how to address those PFAS compounds without toxicity is needed.
 - Analytical Methods: Finalization of validated analytical methods for all media and additional PFAS compounds.
 - Regulatory Status: Clarification on regulatory status of PFAS compounds.
 - Federal Agencies need to get on the same page and work together on PFAS issues.
 - MIL Spec/Firefighting Foam Replacement: Encourage DOD and the FAA to continue efforts to identify effective non-fluorinated firefighting foam replacements. Until such time that these replacements are widely used insist on Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize the impact of these foams on drinking water and other environmental media.
 - Communication: We must continue to have open, clear discussions about the challenges we face addressing PFAS and other emerging contaminants. Risk communication tools, training and information needs to be provided to state/federal regulators, as well as impacted communities.

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